SAFETY FILM

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1870.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 135.

WASHINGTON.

The English Mission—To Whom It has been Tendered.

The Plan of Consolidating the Revenue Departments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Senate of Governor Hoffman's declination of the English mission, and the report that he will be offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which is now vacant, is believed, on many of the politicians in Washington, to be true. The following gentlemen have been mentioned as those who would be considered eligible for the position, and will be urged for it by their friends with all their might: Senator Morrill, of Maine; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania; Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; Senator Norris, of Maine; Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts; Governor White, of Cornell University; Governor Hoffman, of New York, and Governor Fenton, of New York.

The plan of consolidating the Revenue Department is before the President for final action. The outline of changes decided upon by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary will be submitted at the White House this week. It is not expected, and the order announcing the consolidation, and the order announcing the resulting changes, will be delayed for several weeks. The object of reduction in expenses, reducing of the number of the superintendents, clerks, etc.

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

The Alliance, Republican and Democratic papers of this State, claim the election by the Republican ticket. The Republican vote polled was far below its strength, and the Democratic vote was far above its strength, the contest being their advocates. Although the election was conducted generally, many Democratic voters were prevented from voting by the refusal of the Democratic Judges of election to let them vote. Hardly half the Democratic vote in Chicago was polled, and in Cook County the vote was not more than two-thirds. Reports from all parts of the State indicate the election of Governor Beveridge, Secretary of State, Auditor Brush, Treasurer Goodhue, Superintendent of Public Instruction Smith, Attorney-General Washburn and a Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Reports of gold is still current, but the advanced quotations to-day attributed to a rumor of the resignation of Secretary Boutwell, of the appointment of Governor Fenton as his successor, and the issuing of the Five-Twenty bonds, the issuing of the Five-Twenty bonds, the issuing of the Five-Twenty bonds,

The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1870.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

It has never been the habit of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to defend its course as a public journal, because if its course does not eliminate itself, it never can be vindicated in any number of words with a good deal of force. The policy which it advocates is frequently in advance of public opinion. It would not be worth much if it were otherwise. But in the catalogue of events which the past fifteen years discloses, it will be found that the journalistic successes which it has achieved, have ultimately ratified by the people.

One year ago, we stated that with the final adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment all the issues growing out of slavery, and the rebellion, would have been settled, and that, although old political parties might hold together from the force of habit for a time, it was inevitable that new issues would soon arise, and new parties would be formed upon them, taking their line of division upon principles appealing less and less to the past, and more and more to the present and future. We held that there was no power in the Democratic or any other party to obliterate slavery, or to deprive the colored man of his right to vote, or to reverse any of the reconstruction measures of the Republican party. The world has proved, not only that the Democratic party cannot do so, but, as Senator Trumbull has established in his Springfield speech, that no considerable number of Democrats desire to do so. Is it likely then that the people will long continue to wrangle over issues from which the battle-smoke has entirely disappeared? Manifestly not! However it may be with those in office or seeking office, all intelligent and reflecting persons feel that a revolution in politics is impending. They see that it is entirely worth while to defer the final settlement of the questions growing out of the war between the Republican and Democratic parties down below it, and that it holds now, in the person of B. Gratz Brown, the cabinet government of Missouri, both executive and legislative. That the work of destruction pursued by the Democratic party in both parties, without any concerted effort to bring it about, is abundantly shown in the recent election—old Republican counties, like Lake, Cook, Jo Daviess, Livingston, Adams and St. Clair, having elected Independent or Democratic candidates for the Legislature, while old Democratic counties, like Richland, Macoupin, Wayne, and Moultrie, have elected Republican members. A spirit of independence has broken out, which is the most dangerous of a great change. This spirit is neither more than in the Republican than in the Democratic party, since its members are more addicted to the exercise of an independent judgment upon public measures.

The question, then, to be put for the present, and to be answered by the next half of the Century Opera House, we allow, all our own strong convictions on this question to be overborne by deference to the views of a large number of the most respectable men in not only, so that, while we did not succeed, we did our duty. But the stage continued in that there can be no exception to the rule that a lottery is a great public nuisance and crime, and that the laws against it ought at all times to be strictly enforced.

ALDERMANIC JOBS.

The present Common Council will confine itself to official existence until the first Monday in December. In the meantime there is great danger that it will attempt to consummate several bad jobs now pending before it. Two of these are specially notorious. The attempt to rain and destroy the valuable lot known as that belonging to the water fund, by the station thereon of a police station, is an outrage. It has been remonstrated against by the property-holders of the city generally except the police, and we do not understand that the Police Commissioners request that that particular lot shall be sacrificed. We have the Armory building, which can answer every purpose, and which was put up as a central location shall be needed. The officers of the water department urge the Council to permit that lot to be leased, and its annual rents applied to the water fund. Let them do it!

The other notorious attempt is still to be compelled to force through before the present Council goes out of office, is the purchase of what is known as the O'Neill lot for the new pumping works. This is a piece of land, 2 acres, covering 10 lots. These are three lots offered at the prices following:

No. 1, 114,00 square feet at 8c.....1 of an acre
No. 2, 111,000 square feet at 8c.....1 of an
No. 3, 111,00 square feet at 8c.....1 of an

There are no differences in the location or natural advantages of Nos. 2 and 3; either would answer the purpose as well as the other. The Board of Public Works thought that about 115,000 square feet would be all that is needed, but no one but its last neighborhood is of that size. But No. 2 contains two lots, and No. 3 is a corner lot and part of another. Either, however, the bidder has, at present, no control. The question, addressing itself to the city, is whether it shall purchase 197,000 square feet for $22,000 or whether it shall purchase 111,000 for $119,000; or whether it shall pay $1.07 per foot for land, when an equally available lot is offered for 64 cents. Estimating No. 3 (the O'Neill lot) at 64 cents per square foot, the price asked for the other, its real value is but $56,615. It has been proposed by the majority of a committee of the Council to give $62,000 additional, and this self-styled stand it to propose a vote to the Common Council before the present Aldermen go out of office. The owners or the other lots, bidding in good faith, did at the actual value of the lots, have no margin out of which to pay "commissions" or other fees; but the prices asked for the O'Neill lot leaves a margin of $62,000 to defray "expenses" without touching the actual value of the lot.

There is no dodging the real meaning of a vote for this measure. It cannot be explained except by—well, say! These anti-Aldermen of the present Council who hold over for another year, and they have responsibilities which are not felt, perhaps, by some of those who are about to retire. Mr. Alderman can vote to pay $62,000 of the city treasury more than double price for this land, and escape the responsibility for such an act, and the public will watch carefully for the list of yeas and nays on this measure.

TWO SABBATHS A WEEK.

There is a growing custom in New York, Chicago, and other metropolitan cities, which, if properly defined and universally complied with, would effect a most salutary revolution in our social life, and, possibly, lead not a little to our moral and religious development. It consists in devoting Saturday to rest and amusement, thereby the better to enable us to devote Sunday to rest, meditation, and worship. Such a revolution would give us two days of Sabbath or rest, the original idea of which implied rest mainly and not worship. It would end the conflict which must always exist, as to whether the rest of the Sabbath should be wrought with worship only or with worship or well. There is certainly an incongruity in making the same day a day of both worship and amusement. There is also a discord in making it a day of worship for one class and of amusement for another, or one part of the day for worship and the rest of the day for the other. But the practice which originated, doubtless, in the introduction of music in the public parks on Saturday, of making that day one of general skiting, driving, promenading, and gathering of the rest of the whole people, would, if generally observed in, dispose the whole community to receive with open hearts and minds the Sunday recognition. For it will be remarked that a rest is never to be good a condition to hear what he is to do in the next week on when he has had a chance to do so in pleasure for a while in city.

In a theological point of view, our misconception lies in the chasm between Jews and Christians, and between those irreconcilable sticklers, the Seventh-day Baptists, and the world's people generally. The latter feel that they ought to devote day in the week for base ball, and for the gratification of that general dislike to labor which is hereditary in some families. The Jews are pilloried if we observe their day as a day of rest and recreation. We are not certain that they might not join with us in this Eastern public rule, of late, expressed his entire willingness to change the day of Jewish worship to Sunday if any important object of public utility would be obtained by it. We are even certain that the synagogue might be willing to work the whole ten hours, and take a free day on fair-day. It would seem that any measure which would unite at once Christians and Jews, worshipers and base ball players, the old and new dispensations, and the eight-hour law, ought to pass by acclamation.

Last September, an ordinance was reported to the Common Council prohibiting operas, horses and ponies running at large within the city limits. The committee proposed to restrict the prohibition to certain limits. There is a strong necessity for such a law. There is no objection to the existence of horses and ponies from the country, but some Aldermen hesitate as to the cows, and yet the latter are the most destructive. Their depredations are wholesale, particularly in those parts of the city lately settled, and where lawn fencing has been adopted. In no part of this country, I do not know who a man who has made a thorough acquaintance with flats, hedges, hawthorn, the Osage orange, and Wallace to the contrary notwithstanding, all the animals have not the decided liking for their fences. If the cows, horses, and ponies themselves could be made to understand that the fences are put up for the purpose of protecting the property of the owners, and not for the purpose of affording them a scratching post, it would be well enough; but they will not understand this, and the fences must be protected. The owners of these trees have a right to have their property protected. If an individual tries to break or destroy a tree, he would be punishable at once. If the Council passed the vote to do that, there is no redress. That ordinance ought to be taken up, and passed. It would be a good one. That is another of the city "Shall Aldermen" to be considered. Will they be elected, and who no longer fear those of their constituents owning cows running at large, can now vote for this ordinance safely. They can confer a great service on the public, and prevent an almost irreparable injury to private and public property.

The new Common Council will enter upon its duties on the first Monday in December, and the public will welcome their advent with pleasure. They have the experience of their predecessors to instruct them how to avoid great blunders. Their first duty will be to elect a presiding officer. With an honest and competent committee, the new Council can address themselves at once to public business, and to the reform of many existing abuses. In that work they will have our hearty support.

Among the election returns of New York city, was the following of the Fifteenth Ward:

For Governor	577
For Mayor	1,111

But that is for Woodhead must have been a freaky unit to attempt to cast a vote at all in a district, where to kill a man of take a drink would be sequestered in with equal value as not half-dozen. But the Fifteenth Ward is not altogether without precedent. In 1868, in the same ward, not to say physical support, Messrs. Mosher, Marcus, Stebbins, Hogg, Lalor, Buckley, Warner, and Newman, all of whom, it is to be supposed, substantial citizens, at all events citizens with patronymics all good standing, have appeared before John S. Kier, a Notary Public, and, being each severally and duly sworn, do depose and say that they are residents of the said Fifteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward of the city of New York; that they are legally entitled to vote therein, and that, on Tuesday, Wood, and they did vote for Seymour have heard read the affidavits of citizens of illegal election in New York, but do not remember to have seen the question propounded to any person as to his age. Anywhere else but New York such statement of facts as this would be considered tolerably fair ground on which to get an inspector of elections through "a course of sprouts."

Respectability and social standing have their disadvantages in that part of France held by the Prussians. The latter have a long line of communication from their base of supply to their several armies. This line of communication is exposed to continual attacks from the hostile population along the railroads, and the Prussians have adopted the expedient of forcing a number of respectable and prominent citizens of each district to ride on each locomotive. In case of any disarrangement of the track, and bridges, these persons are exposed to death. We should suppose this involuntary "dead-heading" over them would be hardly time to devote to the other parts as he must be occasionally on the alert. It would seem in again with the usual "Gott in Himmel" and "Parliamentaire" of the Prussian officers in charge of the conveyance.

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that the ordinary music is divided into parts, and that the tenor, baritone, bass, and soprano singers are the ones who usually take the principal parts in the opera. The Lingards require another word, as they appear at the Opera House, and will be followed by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who, though not singers, are capital actors. Miss Hough Schiffer is "Walk," for instance. Last is a comedian named Frank Mordaunt, who is to close the entertainment with a song. Mr. Lingard is manager, and Mr. Mordaunt is stage manager. The company will open with "The Drunkard," which has been running in Boston for the last thirty-two weeks, and is said to be a very good piece. The following programme for the week is the one which will be given at the Monday matinee. The Miss Lingards will appear in the afternoon and evening performances of the week:

1. Grand Procession, Victory Waltz	Strauss
2. Overture	Auber
3. Song	Balfe
4. Grand Duo Concertante	Rossini
5. Song	Balfe
6. Grand Duo Concertante	Rossini
7. Waltz	Strauss
8. Song	Balfe
9. Overture to "Tancredi"	Rossini
10. Song	Balfe
11. Grand Duo Concertante	Rossini
12. Finale	Rossini

The Miss Lingards are the daughters of Dodge have purchased the copyright of their late husband's play, and the exhibition of it in the Opera House, with the following programme:

1. Overture	Rossini
2. Song	Balfe
3. Grand Duo Concertante	Rossini
4. Song	Balfe
5. Grand Duo Concertante	Rossini
6. Finale	Rossini

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Parsheau takes his farewell benefit, prior to a season at Mobile, in the Opera House, with the following programme:

1. Grand Procession, Victory Waltz	Strauss
2. Overture	Auber
3. Song	Balfe
4. Grand Duo Concertante	Rossini
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Miss Kate Field will occupy the Chicago lecture platform next week. She will her lectures on "Shakespeare, Actor; Man." In her lecture she has chosen for her theme the characters of Shylock, Hamlet, Othello, Lear, Macbeth, Richard III., Iago, Romeo, Benedick, Falstaff, Antony, Brutus, Cassius, Coriolanus, Petruchio, Leontes, Orlando, Jaques, Prospero, Caliban, Ariel, Touchstone, Malvolio, Bottom, Dogberry, Launcelot Gobbo, Autolycus, Puck, Mercutio, Benedick, Bassanio, Shylock, Portia, Nerissa, Jessica, Rosalind, Celia, Audrey, Viola, Olivia, Maria, Beatrice, Hero, Ursula, Margaret, Desdemona, Emilia, Cordelia, Goneril, Regan, Ophelia, Gertrude, Lady Macbeth, Hermione, Paulina, Perdita, Imogen, Juliet, Nurse, Rosaline, Miranda, Ariel, Titania, Queen Mab, Hippolyta, Queen Katharine, Volumnia, Virgilia, Cleopatra, Charmian, Octavia, Lady Percy, Mrs. Quickly, Lady Anne, Queen Margaret, Queen Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Constance, Hubert, Arthur, Lady Macduff, Calpurnia, Portia

REAL ESTATE.

The Boomless Gazette Claims.

Persistent Attempts to Cloud the Title of Real Estate.

Costly Building in Cities.

Real Estate Market and Transfers for the Week.

It will be remembered that several months ago we printed in THE TRIBUNE a full account of an attempt to cloud the title to a large amount of property in this city, and also in other parts of the State, by means of the "Republican-Gazette" circular. A full history of the origin of this curious document, and of the persons who were responsible for it, was given, and it was thought by many that it was thought by many that it would be well and fitting to make public the names of the men who had been engaged in this work, in order that every person should be warned against them. Inasmuch as the publication of the circular was commenced in the Fall of 1875, and as the attempt to cloud titles to property was made during the Spring of 1876, it was thought that the publication of the names of the persons who were engaged in the work would be of no practical benefit to the public, and would only serve to keep alive a bitterness of feeling which it was desirable to allow to die out. It was also thought that the publication of the names would be unjust to many persons who were innocent of any knowledge of the scheme, and who were misled by the false statements made in the circular. Many persons who were engaged in the work have since left the city, and are now living in other States, and it was thought that the publication of their names would be unjust to them, and would only serve to keep alive the bitterness of feeling which was engendered by the circular. Many persons who were engaged in the work have since died, and it was thought that the publication of their names would be unjust to their families

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

French Accounts of Prussian Losses at the Battle of Orleans.

Garibaldi's Whereabouts and Intentions.

Russia Makes a Formal Demand for a Modification of the Treaty of Paris.

The English Government Expresses a Willingness to Reopen the Alabama Question.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Despatches, dated Tours, Friday evening, repeat statements that there was a battle at Orleans on the 9th. Thursday, in which the French were successful, and that Generals Valliere compelled Chevilly, north of Orleans, to give up prisoners and two guns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Count de Von Gerolt, on the 9th inst., received all the country attacks with great loss to his assailants. Only then did the Germans retreat. On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian reconnoitring force, being in war, fell into the hands of the French.

Not a single battle has been fought to-day. Absolute quiet prevails around Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Minister Washburne has requested his book of addresses in his last engagement. The French troops now hold the entrenched lines which was occupied by the Prussians at Asnieres.

The tidings of the victory of the Army of the Loire have aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the city. Flags, illuminations and bonfires are being made from the south to join the north.

The use of balloons for observing the movements of the enemy are to be reintroduced into the army of the Loire.

A considerable number of steel breech-loaded cannon are made for the Armies of the Loire and the North.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A telegram to the New York World says: Advices from Versailles, 10-day, state that Moltke has received additional forces about to be present in person. Moltke will be struck by the Army of the Loire in overcoat.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A Prussian column of 10,000 men has entered Rethel.

A Tours despatch to the London press, dated yesterday, says one Prussian corps is made known of the movements of the French, and the recovery of Orleans and the occupation of Chevilly. The Germans retreat of the 9th was effected in perfect order. The losses of the Germans since the 7th amount to 10,000 men. General Werder is evidently moving to join Von der Tann. Bridges on this route are to be destroyed, and roads obstructed in every possible manner.

IN AND AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lists to hand from Paris now, 9 in number, however, that the journals mention have wholly ceased.

Masses of French troops are now daily around Mont Valerien, pitched in tents and bivouacked.

A general sortie is mentioned.

The sickness in and around the capital is decreasing.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Paris on the 10th, says: "The Unit party of English, from Paris, arrived here via Cherbourg and Harvel. Wright Rose, secretary of the Anglo-American Legion, is among them. They were three days in reaching another wrecked weather. They report that about 30 persons in Paris, but fixed of food. Provisions is prices."

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated at Versailles, on the 10th, telegraphs: "Trustworthy information represents that the Paris empirors will not last a fortnight longer, and the Prussians are not prepared to bombard the city.

SPECULATIONS.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special correspondent of Reynolds reported here to-day that the feeling in the British army, from all the German armies now in France, shows that the aggregate losses of Germans since the 4th of September, which is, in some degree, to bad secondary arrangements and neglect of the sick and wounded, is enormous. Dissatisfaction here is universal that, since the Germans can end the war before January, they have not done it.

GARIBALDI'S VIEWS ON THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Minister Gambetta, during his absence from the city, visited the army of the Loire, and addressed it in a proclamation to the army, and thanks a speech to the people of Orleans.

He now returns for Paris. Garibaldi and his forces are now face to face, the Prussians fronting on Chevilly, with the forests and villages at their back. Between Garibaldi and Paris are the Germans, General Von der Tann has been reinforced by detachments from the commands of General Werder, Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg—about 4,000 men in all.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Gambetta, in his proclamation to the Army of the Loire of yesterday, addresses them their victories of the 9th and 10th, and says: Your successes efforts shall end in victory for the Republic, of liberty, of France. Thanks to you, and I offer the public praise and gratitude for your services. You are on the road to Paris, which is now threatening the enemy of their country especially to crown with French victories the work of the republic based on Victories from the people.

(Signed) GAMBETTA.

The condition of the army is satisfactory.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE TUTEUR OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A telegram has a letter to-day, in which it says that the arrival of Schneider at London connected it was a Schneider for the purpose of an interview with the Tuteur of the Orleans family. The scheme is for the Duke Comte Legrand to be made Regent and Governor, by termination and proposes of circular manner, the restoration of all cases that the all of the Orleans Princes. A Bourbon Princess is to be the republic and accept the services of the Orleans Princes. A Bourbon Princess is to be married to the Prince Imperial. The Orleans Princes is to fall to the loss of the restoration of the Empire. The presence of Prince of Prussia and the Duke Mecklenburg at Versailles is to be to the interest of the Orleans' cause. Gambetta, still additional color to this report.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Count Chambord, the Minister de Mailly, the mother of the Empress, arrived at Rouen from London, yesterday morning, and immediately left from the Empress.

Boatwithstanding the Germans is carried on daily in Amiens and Rouen, the Premises are still in power in Strasbourg.

A second corps of German volunteers for the French army has arrived at Marseilles, and left for the front.

The report is reiterated here that the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the personal request of Queen Victoria.

A corps of Zouaves is forming at Toulouse, under the command of Colonel de Mayne, as a nucleus for the Army of the Government.

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A despatch from Mexico reports that Salazarar has sold the works of La Grange to an American company, and the United States flag has been hoisted.

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It is believed that 300 Germans were killed in the fight with French.

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The condition of the army is satisfactory.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE TUTEUR OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A telegram has a letter to-day, in which it says that the arrival of Schneider at London connected it was a Schneider for the purpose of an interview with the Tuteur of the Orleans family. The scheme is for the Duke Comte Legrand to be made Regent and Governor, by termination and proposes of circular manner, the restoration of all cases that the all of the Orleans Princes. A Bourbon Princess is to be married to the Prince Imperial. The Orleans Princes is to fall to the loss of the restoration of the Empire. The presence of Prince of Prussia and the Duke Mecklenburg at Versailles is to be to the interest of the Orleans' cause. Gambetta, still additional color to this report.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune with Garibaldi, and has written from Autun on the 10th, as follows: "I am on the road. As we started, I asked Garibaldi if the movement to Autun was a ruse. He replied, 'Certainly not.' I am going to Dijon, thereafter to act as seem whether they cannot be from thence to Lyons or the centre of France. Bourbaki's army is in the north, and Garibaldi is nearly as far north as Dijon. He said further: 'I do not expect the Prussians would peaceably occupy the Department of Ain.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Count de Mailly, the mother of the Empress, arrived at Rouen from London, yesterday morning, and immediately left from the Empress.

Boatwithstanding the Germans is carried on daily in Amiens and Rouen, the Premises are still in power in Strasbourg.

A second corps of German volunteers for the French army has arrived at Marseilles, and left for the front.

The report is reiterated here that the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the personal request of Queen Victoria.

A corps of Zouaves is forming at Toulouse, under the command of Colonel de Mayne, as a nucleus for the Army of the Government.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—The Marquis de Chateau Renard has arrived at Rouen. It is announced that he is coming to Tours on a special mission.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Gambetta has received to-day from Bordeaux a telegram, stating that in many parts of France the people of the communes are making vows to end once the war of Paris in favor of the government of national defence, and the municipal councils are also beginning to give their adhesion. The same national journals have taken considerable interest in the recent manifestations in favor of the republic.

The Government is forming a corps of volunteers for the Army of the Loire.

It is believed that 300 Germans were killed in the fight with French.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Advocate McGarahan is dead.